

SEDALIA BAZOO

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J. WEST GOODWIN,
 SEDALIA, MO.

Fred Gephardt is said to have spent nearly \$35,000 for flowers during Mrs. Langtry's first engagement in this country. The Langtry, like Sara Bernhardt, would probably have preferred fans—for these she could have converted into filthy lucre, while the flowers are no good.

The St. Louis Republican, after the recent Patti concert in that city, attempted in a mildly critical way to assure the people that she wasn't worth shucks, but judging from the immense crowd, which fought to get tickets for the Patti concert next Tuesday night in St. Louis, it would seem that she still had the majority on her side.

The friends of the militia bill are girding themselves for another struggle and every man who loves law and order should give them support and encouragement. Missouri long bore the opprobrium of permitting her people to become the prey of train robbers and highwaymen and now that she has rid herself of such opprobrium, let her not be known as a state that upholds train wreckers and leaves her people at the mercy of mobs.

It would be much better for the citizens of Sedalia to unite in putting men in municipal offices who will strive to improve the city—give us nice and comfortable streets and a good local government, than to bicker and quarrel over the success of political parties. There is no reason why party politics should be brought into the elections of every small town in the state. There has been enough of politics. Let us now have a season of rest from its excitements and dissensions.

Ex-Senator Fair of Nevada, is said to be much annoyed by a paragraph, which has been going the rounds of the papers recently, to the effect that he was of no use in the senate and figured in Washington merely as a dinner giver. The senator replies that he worked very hard on behalf of his state and that "talk is not the only thing necessary to make a successful politician." Very true and if other senators would do as Senator Fair has done, work more and talk less, their constituents would probably be better pleased with them.

At Seabright N. J. Methodism means the whole discipline and nothing else and there is no pardoning clause for members who leave the path of rectitude. Two pretty young married women have just been dismissed from the church for dancing. Nothing so riles the genuine old time Methodist as dancing—although it is a well known fact that Holy writ says there is a time to dance. It is supposed, however, that this merely alludes to a boy who is being interviewed by an irate parent, with a little suggestive peach tree oil handy.

Miss Phoebe Couzins attended the Glover-Patten wedding in Washington and says the reception was a truly gorgeous affair. Also, that she had heard that the mother was at one time a washer-woman but that she "conducts herself in perfect taste and breeding," and then Phoebe, with that characteristic idea of getting at the bottom of things which distinguishes her, says, "Why is it that when a man rises from nothing he is extolled, but a woman's former poverty is always spoken of with contempt after she has risen?" The reason probably is, Phoebe, that in the one case, the men do the extolling in the other, the women do the contemptuous speaking.

The clearing-house report for last week gives an excellent showing. The gross exchanges for the thirty largest cities show an increase of 6.3 over the

corresponding week of last year. The largest increases stand credited to St. Joseph, Kansas City, Cleveland and Peoria, while the largest decreases appear against Lowell, Galveston and Cincinnati. But while the largest decrease—that of Lowell—is only 10.9, the handsomest increase—that of St. Joseph—mounts to the high figure of 85.5. The business of the country has certainly begun to put on a better appearance, and the depression of several years' standing may be regarded as at an end.

One remarkable point in the career of the late Henry Ward Beecher will be noted by the hopeful and expectant fathers of dull boys—the lateness of the period at which his intellect began to assume shape. This wonderful orator, poet, actor and pulpiter was a dull boy. He loved to wander in the woods. He hated books, while he had a warm side for nature. At school he was considered something of a dunce, one biographer says. His desire for reading was awakened by a sensational sea story, and he came near being a sailor. But at that point the intellect vivified, and out of the chrysalis came the great man whose fame filled the world. Let not this bit of history be lost upon the parents who are anxiously watching the development of boys who care more for fishing than for books.

In another column will be found an interesting communication, from a prominent educator relative to that, which he terms the "show business," meaning thereby the peculiar methods by which pupils are brought before the public upon any and every occasion and which seriously interferes with the acquirement of practical knowledge. From the explanations offered by the author of the communication it would appear that it is not the teacher in the schools, who is to blame but the patron and it is because of a demand for certain "Gramscian hill" displays that the teacher is compelled to keep up with the procession. Possibly—may, even probably—the writer speaks the truth, and if so, a reform is much more needed than were it the mere teacher, for in the one case there is a real desire to please and give satisfaction while in the other, there is only a vulgar desire for notoriety as applied to their own particular offspring. The patron who has no more interest in the education of his children than what may be termed the amusement of his own senses and the gratification of a certain kind of vain-glorious pride, ought not to have children, neither should his ambition rise far above the sawdust ring. The world of progress calls out every day for men, and women too, of practical knowledge; men and women who are not vitiated and poisoned with the fallacious system of hothouse development which reaches the worst passions and degrades rather than ennobles and the patron of our schools who thinks he has done his duty by his children when he assists in giving them an opportunity to pose before the public, has made a mistake which no after repentance can correct. By all means let the pernicious custom of "show days" which have in the past few years gained such a foothold in the public schools, especially where the children of the masses are supposed to be solidly grounded for the real battle of life, be abolished and let the patron see to it that he does not expect the teacher alone to furnish the hard-pan sense to his children which he himself should be held responsible for.

It Is To Be Hoped So.

"If the railroads can be run without law, they can be run without militia," was the very poor excuse which some former supporters of the militia bill gave for voting against it when it was brought up in the House after the defeat of the House railroad bill. Such displays of temper are not conducive to the best results in legislation. It is to be hoped that this feeling will disappear when the House passes the Senate railroad bill, and that it will then be in the humor to pass a good militia bill also.

Reforming Aldermen.

In Persia when a man is convicted of robbery they put him in a brick tank by the roadside and pour plaster of Paris around him until he is suffocated. This would be a good way for an Alderman to become a monument.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

—Good recipe for doughnuts: Two eggs, one cupful sugar, one cupful sour cream, one teaspoonful soda, flavor to suit taste. Roll and fry in boiling lard. —*Toloso Blade.*

—Mice gnaw trees by gnawing the bark under cover of snow. The best way to prevent this is to heap the earth around the trunks a foot or eighteen inches high, packing closely. —*Rural New Yorker.*

—When the tree is planted the branches should be cut back to form a regular head, and if they are pinched back so as to keep the tree symmetrical, and only such branches are allowed to grow as are needed, there will be no necessity of murdering the trees in after years with the saw. —*Western Rural.*

—Corn pudding: Drain the liquor from a can of corn and chop the kernels very fine. Rub together a tablespoonful of butter and sugar, add a beaten egg and two cupfuls of milk. Stir the chopped corn into this, salt slightly and bake in a good oven for about half an hour. —*Boston Budget.*

—In trimming hedges the shears seldom get down to the plane of the year before. For this reason the hedge often becomes in time higher and wider than is desirable. In deciduous hedges this may be remedied by cutting back to the ground at this season. When spring comes a thick mass of sprouts will push out, which can be nipped in to shape as the season progresses. —*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

—The botanist of the United States Department of Agriculture says, regarding the prevention of diseases in orchards: "Many of the diseases of our fruit orchards might be remedied, or at least diminished, by raking together and burning the leaves as soon as they have all fallen. Above all these leaves should not be used as material for compost, for it is probable that this would only serve the better to preserve the vitality of the spores through the winter."

—Lemon pudding: Take two lemons and three ounces of moist sugar, grate the rind of the lemon into a basin with the sugar, squeeze all the juice out and mix together. Line a shallow tin with short paste, about a quarter of an inch in thickness, then spread over it some of the mixture, then another layer of paste, then some more of the mixture, and a thin layer of paste to cover. Bake in a quick oven and serve hot. Be very careful that the lemons are fresh and have a clean, good rind. —*The Caterer.*

THE GRAIN WEEVIL.

One of the Most Destructive Insects Known in This Country.

A correspondent recently inquired how to destroy weevil that were destroying his wheat in the granary. From the nature of the inquiry I infer that the insect in question is the angusticornis grain moth, *Galeus erudella* (Olin), a most insidious pest when it once gains a foothold in stored grain. The perfect insect is a moth, of the family Tineidae, genus and species as given above. If the insect is not this moth, but a beetle, it is undoubtedly a species of *Colelella*, and which ever it be, moth or beetle, the remedies here given are equally efficient. The insects mentioned are very destructive of stored grain. Fortunately they have not yet become sufficiently numerous in the Northern States to require special attention. However, when they get a lodgment in a granary, they multiply rapidly and do great injury. In the Southern States they live and multiply without hindrance from climatic causes and attack the grain in the fields as well as in storage, making it difficult if not impossible to exterminate them. They multiply with great rapidity and are said to normally produce five broods in the South. Here I have known them to produce four broods in-doors under very favorable circumstances.

They attack wheat or corn with equal energy, and whether stored in bulk or loosely. The first remedy I will mention, and which might be used on a small scale, is to heat the grain in some iron vessel to 167 degrees Fahrenheit by a steady, slow heat, and maintain it there for forty minutes to one hour, which will thoroughly destroy eggs, larvae or insect, and not injure the grain. The grain should be kept thoroughly stirred during the entire time. A rotating cylinder is the best apparatus.

The only practical remedy which I know of for use on a large scale, is to place the grain in tight bins and use bisulphide of carbon. It is essential that the bottom and sides of the bin should be tight; the top can easily be covered with heavy cloth, as blankets, etc. The bisulphide should be poured onto the grain, or to insert a slotted tube closed at the lower end and thus convey the liquid down among the grain, adds to its efficiency or to the rapidity of its effects. The amount used should be according to the severity of the attack and whether the insects have penetrated deep into the grain. The bisulphide quickly volatilizes, forming a gas considerably heavier than air, which, if the bin is sufficiently close, will penetrate through its entire mass and completely destroy all insects in whatever stage. It is necessary to use this substance with great caution, as it is an extremely dangerous explosive if

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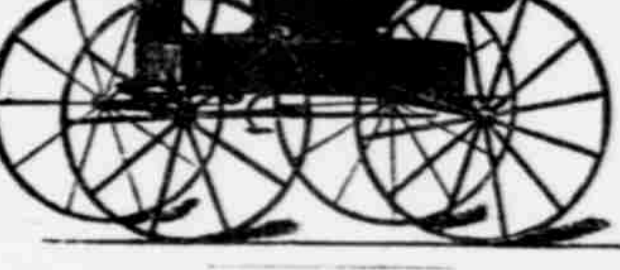
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MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

MONEY MARKET.

New York March 11.

MONEY—On call easy at 4 1/2 per cent, closing offered at 4 per cent.

PRIME PAPER—Mercantile at 5 1/2 per cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Dull but steady and unchanged at \$4 84 1/2 for 60 day bills, and \$4 84 1/2 for demand.

STOCKS—The total sales of stocks today were 220,402 shares.

Stocks were dull to-day, but generally firm. The market was interesting, and closed heavy and irregular.

ECONOMY OF WOMEN.

The Amount Required to Keep a Society Light in Running Order.

In a recent letter upon the aristocracy of England a writer said that the English women would be surprised to know that the Americans, whose taste in dress is so greatly admired over there, pay as high as \$20 to \$25 for a bonnet. That statement aroused the curiosity of many feminine readers. Who pays \$100 to \$125 for a bonnet? They did not know any one who did, and yet it might be true. But it seems it is not true. The most fashionable milliner in New York says so. She gets more for hats and bonnets than any one else in town, so that her word on the subject is final.

"It is absurd," she said. "We could easily make hats and bonnets that would be worth that price, but no one would buy them. Do you know how much the most fashionable and wealthy ladies in town want to get their bonnets for? Twenty-five dollars. We get \$35 and sometimes \$40 for a bonnet, but these prices are mainly for imported ones. There's not much money in an imported bonnet at these figures. Take one that costs 100 francs in Paris; that's \$20. Add 50 per cent duty; that's \$10, or \$30 in all. So that when you take the risk of its not pleasing and your help and rent into consideration, your profit is small. Of course, all our imported goods are from Paris. There's nothing tasteful or pretty made for women in London. They dress the men well there, but women are obliged to look to Paris for styles."

This milliner said that women are very economical. They compare favorably with the men in this respect. They may pay \$25 for a bonnet, but they insist on getting the worth of their money. "Give a man \$100 and a woman \$100," said she, "and see what each will do. The woman will bring home a lot of things. The man will smoke up cigars, drink wine, and get up a dinner for his friends. He will have nothing left but a headache for his money." Whether this comparison be true or not, recent researches into the fashions adopted by the ladies revealed the fact that it takes an enormous amount of money to satisfy a woman of fashion. It has been found that bonnets come as high as \$40, seal-skin saques are bought every day for \$500 to \$600, and coats of Russian sable are worn by ladies whose husbands paid \$1,000 for them. The tailor-made cloth walking-suits average \$100 in cost and only form one in the series of four dresses needed for a lady's daily changes. Her afternoon home dress is likely to cost \$75 or \$100, her evening dress, if in the height of fashion, will cost \$100 to \$500, and she needs a \$25 wrapper to wear at her toilet before breakfast and a wrapper worth \$35 to \$60 to wear at breakfast. The Broadway shopping establishments now keep on hand silk underclothing at \$35 a suit, chemises at \$60, skirts at \$50 to \$60, drawers at \$35 to \$60, stockings at \$12 a pair, and corsets at \$25.

"If Coal-Oil Johnny were to come to life again and try to throw a fortune away he could not spend one-half so much in dress," said a store-keeper the other day, "as it is deemed necessary for a rich woman to spend if she wants to keep up to the standard set by other wealthy women." —*N. Y. Sun.*

CHICAGO MARKET.

Chicago, Mar. 11.

Leading futures ranged as follows:

Opening Highest Lowest Closing

WHEAT.

March 76 1/2 77 1/2 75 1/2 76 1/2

May 82 1/2 83 1/2 81 1/2 82 1/2

June 84 1/2 85 1/2 83 1/2 84 1/2

CORN.

March 36 1/2 37 1/2 35 1/2 36 1/2

May 41 1/2 42 1/2 40 1/2 41 1/2

June 42 1/2 43 1/2 41 1/2 42 1/2

OATS.

March 24 1/2 25 1/2 23 1/2 24 1/2

May 29 1/2 30 1/2 28 1/2 29 1/2

June 29 1/2 30 1/2 28 1/2 29 1/2

PORK.

March 20 3/4 21 1/4 20 1/4 21 1/4

May 20 3/4 21 1/4 20 1/4 21 1/4

June 20 3/4 21 1/4 20 1/4 21 1/4

LARD.

March 7 1/2 7 3/4 7 1/4 7 3/4

May 8 1/2 8 3/4 8 1/4 8 3/4

June 8 1/2 8 3/4 8 1/4 8 3/4

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour was steady and unchanged.

No. 2, spring wheat, 76 1/2 cts; No. 3, do, 75; No. 2, red, nominal; No. 2, corn, 36 1/2 cts; No. 2, oats, 24; No. 2, rye, 54; barley, 49 1/2 cts; mess pork, \$20 10 cts; lard, 7 1/2 cts; whisky, \$1 18.

Receipts—Flour, — barrels; wheat, 55,000 bushels; corn, 123,000 bushels; oats, 95,000 bushels; rye, — bushels; barley, — bushels.

Shipments—Flour, — barrels; wheat, 58,000 bushels; corn, 77,000 bushels; oats, 134,000 bushels; rye, — bushels; barley, — bushels.

BUTTER—The market was quiet and firm. Creamery, 25 1/2 cts; per pound dair, 24 cts.

EGGS—14 1/2 cts.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Mar. 11.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE—Receipts, 6,000; shipments, 2,000. The market was strong and active. Shipping steers, 950 to 1,500 pounds, \$8 00 to 4 25; stockers and feeders, \$2 00 to 4 00; cows, bulls and mixed, \$2 00 to 3 00; bulk, \$2 00 to 3 20; grass Texas cattle, \$3 15.

HOGS—Receipts, 14,000; shipments, 9,000. The market was generally steady. Rough and mixed, \$5 30 to 5 90; packing and shipping, \$5 80 to 6 12 1/2; light, \$5 05 to 5 50; skips, \$3 75 to 5 00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 4,000; shipments, 1,000. Market was slow, common, heavy and lower. Natives, \$4 00 to 4 90; Western, \$3 75 to 4 70; Texans, \$2 25 to 4 00; lambs, \$4 00 to 5 70.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

St. Louis, Mar. 11.

FLOUR—Quiet and easy. XXX

ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK.

St. Louis, Mar. 11.

CATTLE—Receipts, 500; shipments, —. The market was strong. Choice heavy native steers, \$3 40 to 5 10; shipping steers, fair to good, \$3 90 to 4 40; butchers' steers, fair to choice, \$3 40 to 4 20; feeders fair to good, \$2 90 to 3 70; stockers, fair to good, \$2 20 to 3 60; Texans, common to choice, \$1 90 to 3 60.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,840; shipments, —. Market was firm and active. Choice heavy and butchers' selections, \$5 80 to 5 95; packers, fair to good, \$5 65 to 5 80; Yorkers, medium to prime, \$5 40 to 5 60; pigs, common to good, \$4 80 to 5 30.

SHEEP—Receipts, 600; shipments, —. Market was steady. Common to fair, \$2 70 to 3 70; medium to fancy, \$3 80 to 4 90.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

STATE OF MISSOURI.

COUNTY OF PETTIS.

In the Circuit Court of Pettis County, Missouri, March 9th, 1887, May Term, 1887. The State of Missouri at the relation and to the use of John McQuinley, Collector of the Revenue within and for Pettis County, Missouri, Plaintiff, vs. Rosa V. Kumm and Louis Kumm, her Husband, Defendant.

Now, at this day comes the plaintiff herein, by his attorney, George F. Longan, and files his petition and affidavit, alleging, among other things, that defendants are not residents of the State of Missouri;

Whereupon it is ordered by the clerk in vacation that said defendants be notified by publication that plaintiff has commenced suit against them in this court, the object and nature of which is to enforce the lien of the State of Missouri upon and against the following described real estate, for the taxes for the years 1883, 1884 and 1885, to-wit: One hundred and eighty-five (185) feet off of the west side of lot five (5), in block three (3), in Rosa V. Kumm's Second Addition to the City of Sedalia, Missouri, and unless the said Rosa V. Kumm and Louis Kumm be and appear at this court, at the next term thereof, to be begun and holden at the court house in the city of Sedalia, in said county, on the first Monday of May, 1887, next, and on or before the sixth day of said term, if the term shall so long continue—and if not, then on or before the last day of said term—answer or plead to the petition in said cause, the same will be taken as confessed, and judgment will be rendered accordingly.

And it is further ordered, that a copy thereof be published, according to law, in the SEDALIA WEEKLY BAZOO—a newspaper printed and published in Sedalia, Pettis county, Missouri—for four weeks successively, the last insertion whereof shall be at least four weeks before the commencement of the said May term of this court.

Attest: T. A. FOWLER, Circuit Clerk.

A true copy from the record. 3-15-87.

By M. H. FRADY, D. C.

GEO. F. LONGAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.